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The Independent Movement.

All over the country the feeling of political independence, the disgust with posses, the intolerance of cut and dried politics, stirs and grows. It is seen even in the Southern States, where new men fresh from the people, are driving out the old holders of the seats of honor. In the West it is almost universal. In New England it is seen in the great Democratic vote in Republican Maine, in the Clement movement in Vermont, in WINSTON CHURCHYLL'S all but triumphant onslaught on the Republican machine of New Hampshire. Massachusetts, the Governorship of which was won by the independents in 1904 in the face of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S transcendent popularity. has a great company of independent Republicans who will have tariff reform or bolt. In the pocket borough of Rhode Island resentment against the rule of its masters is sharp. Even in Connecticut the Hartford lords of Republicanism are not secure.

Aside from causes of complaint aris ing from unjust State Constitutions, as in the case of Connecticut and Rhode Island, New York has more reason to desire a new political dispensation, and she has a deeper hatred of bosshood and foul bargain and sale politics than any other State. Here both parties have been slaves of the same sinister and degrading system. Republican bosses, Democratic bosses: and the people are automatic machines to register the bosses' good pleasure.

Many years ago Rufus Choate said in effect: "We shall come to the worship of cats and rats and things vermiculate. Well. New York has HEARST, MURPHY and ODELL.

The people of New York are sick beyond expression of the reign of these miserable little tyrants and pretenders. They want to rule themselves once more. Give them as their candidate for Governor a man who incarnates hatred of boss sovereignty, and the restoration of government by the people of the State of New York is sure to be achieved.

The Sacred Tariff.

As we read the Ohio Republican platform tariff "plank" deep organ voices peal from pipes of gold and the revisers on the scorners' seats are all afloat in passionate and repentant tears:

"The Republican policy of protection must be sacredly maintained. It is the foundation of our mittee at headquarters. Nor will he gratifying and unparalleled prosperity and com- hazard an opinion about the protection

The Dingley tariff is no merely secular heaven. Like another Palladium it fell and holy well of America. The soil is nothing. Men are nothing. Unlimited says the rebel commander. opportunity, save in so far as the sacrosanct law forbids, is nothing. The divine institution is "the foundation of prosperity."

The Republican tariff revisers should remember the fate of Uzza at the threshing floor of Chidon. High and unchangeable protection is not an economictheory or doctrine; it is a religion.

Mr. Bryan on Equal Rights and Special Privileges.

It would be both interesting and valuable to know exactly what each particular statesman who discourses on the subject means when he eulogizes the noble workingman and bares a proud and swelling bosom to the blast in his defence. Nearly every volcano in the country is now abandoned to violent eruption, and boiling language scalds once happy surfaces beyond the help of ointment or cold cream. Nevertheless it is a fact surcharged with pain that the average citizen in nine cases out of ten doesn't know for certain what special brand of noble workingman the statesman of the moment means to

canonize. Of course, there can be no doubt in the case of the laborious and reverberating GOMPERS. We all know that in his complacent and serene philosophy there is only one honest laborer on the surface of the earth, and that is the laborer who contributes to his treasury and lends an humble nudge to his political aspirations. No mystery about the, and many other objects while collecting frugal and far seeing SAMUEL. His vassals are the chosen few. All others wear the brand of "scab" and are anathema. But we should like to know, even approximately, what the Peerless, the Boy Orator of the Platte, segards as a workingman. That is really important. Mr. BRYAN has adopted as his chief shriek: "Equal rights for all; special privileges

It sounds like a message from the skies, borne upon the blast of some supernal trumpet. We do not seem to new series of thin, handy volumes will follow Mr. BRYAN, however; that is, not | in a measure take their place. The first altogether. What does he mean by is on the antiquities of the Jemez plateau, "equal rights" and what by "special New Mexico, where prehistoric pueblos privileges"? In the next breath we have and cliff dwellings are very numerous. him clamoring for the eight hour law, which is a flagrant assault upon the liberty of the individual, and denouncing "government by injunction," which is the only challenge to those "special and Company are striving to establish. districts to show that their former inhabito work this fountain of conversation to the best advantage. Is the dispensa-

and work as long and as hard as he thinks proper, while Jones must take the schedule provided for him by GOM-PERS and curtail his earnings at the caprice of the walking delegate? And what are the "special privileges" which so congest the gorge in Mr. BRYAN'S ample midriff and lash him to unshirted vehemence? Are they the privilege, claimed by certain wicked persons, of managing their own affairs to suit themselves, or are they the privilege claimed by GOMPERS, MITCHELL and Company of exterminating every workingman who undertakes to earn a livelihood without

their sanction and certificate? Mr. BRYAN could most advantageously unbosom himself in respect to these popular conundrums. He is now engaged in exploiting the country with a view to 1908. We know already that he is bent on national ownership for trunk railways and State ownership for local lines. To that engaging prospect we are giving the prayerful guesswork it deserves. But the American people are entitled to a full and heartfelt exposition of Mr. BRYAN's oracle touching on and appertaining to "equal rights for all and special privileges to none." If he intends by that high sounding utterance to do more than throw to us an amorous flower of speech, this reverent nation ought to be furnished with a translation and a diagram.

Pino Guerra.

The mystery enveloping PINO GUERRA the field commander of the Cubans in rebellion, is not dispelled by an article dictated and signed by him which appears in the current number of the North American Review. The name at the foot of the article, which deals with the causes of the insurrection, is FAUSTING GUERRA PUENTE. It contains no reference to his military record and no explanation of the circumstances that led to his selection to lead an army which sprang, armed and equipped, out of the ground.

PINO GUERRA contributes nothing lucid to our imperfect information about the origin of the revolt against President PALMA's authority. He but repeats what has been said over and over again; that the Liberals "retired" from the Presidential election because the Government had thrown their leaders into prison and organized victory by illegal and oppressive methods, and that the Moderates in office are enriching themselves by graft. He does indeed prefer a charge which is grave if true: that the sum of over \$1,000,000 appropriated for public improvements in Vuelta Abajo has been used to enlist and arm "the same guerrillas who fought the Cubans during the war of independence." If the charge could be substantiated it would be ominous indeed, for the Spanish guerrillas have always been execrated in Cuba and their employment by the republican Government would be a suicidal act; but how could it be cited as one of the causes of the movement of which PINO GUERRA is the military leader?

As a "soldier obeying the orders of the central committee" PINO GUERRA pleads that he can give no information about its policy or its intentions. Do the insurgents desire intervention? He does not know; ask the executive comof property owned by foreigners. Personally he hopes that their property will and human institution. It was made in not be destroyed. PINO GUERRA has no candidate for President. If ESTRADA from heaven. It is the sacred stone | PALMA should be elected by a fair vote "I would give him my whole support,"

> The impression one gets from this signed statement of a man who was not known to fame before this surprising but none the less powerful revolt began is that GUERRA is not a leader in the sense that MARTI OF MAXIMO GOMEZ or ANTONIO MACEO was a leader, but that he is the product of conditions as elusive as his own capacity for military command. He does not seem to have grown into leadership, but to have been designated from the background as an available man in an emergency which might not involve a test of his soldierly qualities. An unsatisfactory authority upon the causes of the insurrection, PINO GUERRA retains his cloak of mystery.

American Antiquities.

Two noteworthy steps have been taken this year concerning the antiquities that are scattered over the semi-arid region of our Southwest. Congress passed a law in June prohibiting the excavation or appropriation of any prehistoric ruins on the public lands without special permit; and this month the Government has issued the first of a series of concise bulletins designed to supply fuller information about these antiquities than has hitherto been published.

A growing evil has been the extensive traffic in relics from the pueblos in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. Irresponsible persons have pulled to pieces cliff houses, cave dwellings, pueblos relics. The real value of these relics has been almost wholly destroyed because they have been scattered far and wide without accompanying scientific records. Hereafter these objects may be collected only for permanent preservation in reputable museums and edu-

cational institutions. Most publications of the Bureau of Ethnology dealing with these prehistoric remains are now out of print, though the demand for them still continues. The Several of these bulletins are now being prepared by the best authorities on the areas of which they treat.

This work of preservation and study is to be highly commended. Enough privileges" which GOMPERS, MITCHELL has been learned about some of these Here is an opportunity for Mr. BRYAN ta ts lived at least six to eight hundred years ago. Their migrations have been traced to some extent and in a few cases tion of "equal rights" really secure if their relationship to modern tribes has

BROWN can sell his labor where he pleases | been well established; but recent researches have supplied much evidence that many of the ruins were inhabited by tribes of whom the Indians now in those regions are not descendants. We also know that the distribution of these tribes was determined by the four great drainage systems of the Southwest.

All available data have been collected for some localities, but are still very fragmentary for many others. Much careful exploration is still necessary; and it would not be creditable to permit the spoliation of these ruins to go on, so long as they are needed to complete scientific collections and to throw light upon prehistoric man on our continent.

Lipton and the Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton is crossing the Atlantic. He has done so on several previous occasions and has been welcomed with great cordiality, but it is a foregone conclusion that this time he will meet with refrigerated air in the quarter where the America's Cup is kept in cold storage. It has been denied and also asserted that the persistent knight is coming on Cup business. It is safe to say that he will have a conference with the powers of the New York Yacht Club, and those powers ought to put their ears to the ground.

The public is deeply interested in the marine championship. In its mind the America's Cup has assumed a value probably greater than that of any other international trophy. The public, too, dearly loves a good sportsman, and that even the most hostile must admit Sir THOMAS LIPTON has proved himself to be. He has been bitterly disappointed by designers, tricked by ill luck, and in one case defeated by the narrowest of margins, but he has always declared that he was fairly beaten and that he

had no ground for complaint. The New York Yacht Club has on its hands at the present time two troublesome possessions, a new rule of rating for racing yachts and the cup defender Reliance. This yacht was built to meet the conditions of the former racing rule, which encouraged a model radically different from that of the Queen and the Effort, developed under the present method of rating. The men who have furnished the money and done the work in defending the America's Cup in recent years are tired of the game. They do not wish to finance and learn the whims of a ninety foot sloop designed under the new rule.

But Sir THOMAS LIPTON is most desirous of racing under the new conditions, and he has said that he would challenge at once could he be assured that a challenge to race under the present rule would be accepted. He has been informed that the club would not announce before receiving a challenge under what conditions it would be acceptable, and there the matter for the present rests. Meanwhile it is an open secret that an influential party in the New York Yacht Club is firmly opposed to racing under the present system of rating, because it would make the Reliance unavailable and require the building of a new defender.

The New York Yacht Club is, of course, private organization. Nevertheless, the struggle for the America's Cup has forced the club into a position of national responsibility which it cannot and probably has no desire to evade. It is plain. therefore, that if Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S racing which has been in successful operation for two seasons is thwarted by the opposition party the public will properly expect a pretty clear account of the reason why. Since the Cup was brought here by the victorious America races for it have always been under the contemporaneous rule of the club. Why should an exception be made now?

Over here a lot of cheap and sordid individuals push themselves forward. Our best men stand in the background.—Dr. PARKHURST.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST stands before the foremost in front of the front rank, as far from the background as it is possible for him to get.

As each country that is obliged to make war for its own interests, or is determined to make war without regard to the interests of other countries, may be expected to begin stances most favorable to the success of its arms, the resolution of the Institute of International Law at Ghent that hostilities should not begin without a previous unequivocal warning, such as a declaration of war or an official ultimatum, must be regarded as academic, however attractive in theory is may be. The beginning of war will always depend upon conditions, and no nation would consent to be taken at a disadvantage for the sake of conformity to an ideal.

The Coney Island Mardi Gras is a coun terfeit festival, designed only for the profit of raree shows and drink shops in the fag end of a poor season, and not for the pleas ure of folk lured to the scene of crush and uproar by stories of brilliant spectacles and unconventional joys. The Coney Island Mardi Gras is no more like the New Orleans holiday than stale beer is like a wine of delicate flavor. The art, atmosph and setting are missing, as well as the fresh joyousness, the spirit of kindly hospitality

and the grace of good breeding. The Coney Island Mardi Gras is a vulgar "rough house," which illustrates only the incapacity of a New York crowd to enjoy itself innocently. It is the playground of the thug and yields the pickpocket a harvest. Unsophisticated people who are deceived by the picturesque name given the thing are glad to escape without physical injury to themselves, insults to their women; and the loss of their purses. The police are weary of having to cope with the rough element that rules the Coney Island show, and the amusement purveyors have had about enough of it when they compute profit and loss. Mardi Gras is a delicate flower that cannot be transplanted to the booths and sands of Coney Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The water we got this morning was about the same as if we had taken a good handful of street dirt and thrown it in a pail of clear water. Yet doctors tell us to drink plenty of water. We are paying for pure water. Let us have it. What we get now is hardly ht to wash with. J. MURLLER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir? Why is it that the occupants of autômobiles turn around and laugh at me when I am having all I can do to man-

REWARDS OF LITERATURE. Veteran Holds That They 'Are Paltry

To THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The experience of "Black and White" with an article of Kipling's, which they sent to various publications only to have it returned to them, is not novel, for the same thing has been done with extracts from "Paradise been done with extracts from "Paradise Lost," Shakespeare, &c.; but I never could see the use of it myself, or what it proves in any event. I have been fifty years writing for money, eighteen years upon one periodi-cal (my own), and now, when past three-score and ten, having seen all sides of the business, I say deliberately that any one who devotes his life to literature without having an assured income for his bread and butter is going to be disappointed, for there is no calling out of all those that men follow for

calling out of all those that, men follow for a living which is so uncertain or so poorly paid as that of literature.

Even if writers sold all their articles they would be in receipt of very amail incomes, nothing like so much as a bricklayer gets for his work—70 cents an hour—at the average rate for unsolicited contributions, \$7 per 1,000 words, and not all publishers pay so much. Add to this that the writers are held lished, which may be more than a year, and i statement that it is folly to attempt to live by writing for publication. If further proof is demanded, consider the probabilities of having an unsolicited article accepted. few months ago it was stated editorially in a prominent magazine that the publishers had received 30,000 manuscripts in the past twelve months, all of which had been read and "carefully considered." How many were accepted was not told, but if the full capacity of the magazine had been taken, less than of the magazine had been taken, less than 250 contributors would have been successful out of the 30,000, het 1 per cent. out of the lot, one chance in \$0,000 of having an article taken. Is that lottery worth taking a chance in? "I trow not."

time or other. A few pay upon receipt of copy, but they are the exception; most of them do not. I have one article out now which was accepted last April but is "hung up" until an "estate is settled." When that will be no one knows. If only 20,000 articles are received on an average annually by these stateen magazines, there are 240,000 con-

"Black and White" furnish a list of sixteen

magazines to which they sent their experi-

ment, all of which pay for matter at some

are received on an average annually by these sixteen magazines, there are 240,000 contributors who have entered the lists in the probable hope of getting a pairry \$50 check in the future, and more coming all the while.

New as to the reading of manuscripts: That is worth considering, even by title alone, not to speak of their contents of literary workmanship. How long will it take to read by title 30,000 manuscripts, picking up one after another from a pile where the office boy has laid them? Five minutes each: 2,500 hours. With a working day of six hours at this kind of work it would take 400 days, more than a year for one man merely to handle them in the most perfunctory way. If this work is divided among ten persons, say, it will still take more than a month to read copy by title only. Now where does the "careful reading" which some publishers say they give manuscripts come in?

I know. The veat majority of articles are not read at all, not even scanned. The titles damn them at the start. "The Inferiority of a Vegetable Diet," the "Silence of the Primeval Forest," &c., without end. The editor merely says he does not care anything about this "rot": neither does any one else, so in goes the fatal circular and back comes the manuscript. I know, for I "have been there and seen it done, and I have also seen careless readers throw out good copy because they were at the time unfit to appreciate it. A publisher once wrote, in returning an article, that the stuff he published was worse than that which he rejected, and it was very candid of him. Still another, chief editor of the oldest journal of its kind in the country, opened a drawer and showed me its contents, full of matter to overflowing, the whole of which had been there from two to three years, accepted but not published and not paid for, of course. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

The saiaries paid to literary men are ridiculous in the light of modern prices for food

accepted but not published and not paid for, of course. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

The stiaries paid to literary men are ridiculous in the light of modern prices for food and clothing. Fifty years ago I had a position as associate editor on a journal for which I was paid \$10 a week, with a vacation of a fortnight annually, salary continued, and my time was my own so far as office hours were concerned; all that was required was that copy should be on hand in time. I held that post for years, until I left it for a better one. Living \$nd social requirements were far less than they are now, and I very much doubt whether there are many associate editors to-day who receive \$2,000 a year for their work. Within a few weeks I have been asked to revise an encyclopædia which been asked to revise an encyclopædia which bristled with gross technical errors in a cer-tain department, for the very immodest rate of half a cent a word; not only revise it for

correctness, but write in as many words as I cut out, so as not to have to renumber the pages—a proposition which was respectfully declined—because it was a far more arduous task than getting up new matter.

For reading the revised pages of a certain dictionary in a special department where disputed definitions were in question, in a particular profession, I received \$100, which was not excessive, but satisfied me, particularly as I caught a gross obscenity in one definition in another fellow's department that would have made copies of the edition which contained it a hissing and a byword. To return to my caption, the rewards of literature: I have no reason to be disastisfied with them, for I have made considerable sums by it, but I had a crutch in the shape of a profession to lean on. If I had depended upon literature slone there would have been many lean years to wallow through somehow. I do not think, however, that depending upon casual contributions for anything at all, abort of a casual suit of ciches, offers any hope of success: certainly not with the présent system of "réading" contributions. Editors pretend that they are always glad to receive new writers articles, but that is only a manner of speaking, for they publish lists of names covering all the well known writers in the country to whom they have mortaged their columns or pages twice over for twelve months; where does the new writer come in?

ELIZABETH, N. J., September 22.

What the Cubans Lack. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There has been little genuine patriotism manifested by either group of politicians in the course of the present disorders in Cuba. The period of the American Revolution and the ten years immediately preced-ng it was a deep burning furnace out of which came only the truest steel. The Cuban revolution came only the truest steel. The Cubai revolution against Spain had no such purifying effect on the political morals of its leaders. They fought for independence, for freedom from oppression, but their grievances were not definitely outlined. The style of warfare they waged called for no carefully planned campaigns, for no concert of action such as would require individual sacrifices for the good of a common purpose. The independence they longed for, and in their own way fought for, is presently laid as their feet, the gift of a neighbor to whom liberty is more than a politician's catch-word. Instead of holding it dearly and asking themselves "How can we secure the blessings of themselves "How can we secure the blessings of (this) liberty to ourselves and our posterity?" they see only an opportunity for politicians to play for big stakes. The game goes on desperately, not stopping short even of civil war. Now the beneficent neighbor steps in to preserve order. The love of liberty and independence was not burned into the Cubans with the right kind of brand. It is true that "Sowers only flourish rightly in the garden of some one who loves them."

Pathiot.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., September 22.

Ostrich Legs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During a recent visit to the Museum of Natural History I was rather surprised to see a card on one of the cases bearing the inscription: "Hind Leg of Modern Ostrich."

I am pussied to know what the foreign of a mod-em ostrich is like, never having seen an ostrich with four legs. Can you enlighten me on this This card can be seen in the east wing at the rear of the Possil Repulies Hall, No. 407. NEW YORK, September 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Madison, Conn., katydids abound at one point in the village and never establish themselves at other points half a mile away with apparently the same conditions of trees, &c. This has been observed for wenty years. Why do katydids concentrate?

BUFFALO, September 21. In Harper's Monthly Magazine for October will In Harper's Montally adjustes for October win be found illustrated articles describing old Beston, the Settly Isles, what has been attained by the use of very high temperatures, the Suitan of Brunel and the University of London as seen by President Thwing. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke discourses on the Americanism of Washington. The begin-ning of a new novel by Sir Gilbert Parker, with seven short stories, provides abundant fletion. There are eight poems and other papers, and Mr. Howells in the Rasy Chair gives his impressions of the Greek play at Harvard.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Its Growth Accounted for on Material as

Well as Spiritual Grounds. TO THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Christian Science, in common with other forms of religious faith, reforms and regenerates mor ally and spiritually. Great numbers of Christian Scientists continually testify to improved moral conduct and to elevated spiritual experience, resulting from their interest in Christian Science. If its work were confined to this field alone Christian Science would receive no more criticism than is incurred by forms of faith working only for moral and religious ends; but because Christian Science makes such strong and radical claims to heal disease it is sharply attacked, and because it has made these claims good by actually healing

That Christian Science, however, does hea

the sick and diseased it has been bitterly epposed.

That Christian Science, however, does heal the sick is sumiciently proved by the growth of the movement, which now includes thousands of people. This growth has taken place within fifteen or twenty years, and has been brought about almost entirely by the successes of Christian Science in healing disease. The growth of Christian Science is a matter of wonder when we consider the radical nature of its teachings respecting disease and sin and the very strong tendency in us to cling to what is familiar, particularly to what has been taught us as true and finst.

But to say that Christian Science does not heal disease is to say that thousands of intelligent, semable, honest people either do not know what they are talking about of are deliberately telling what they know to be untrue. Such perhaps might be said were Christian Scientists few in mambers and confined to out of the way corners of the country; but since they number tens of thousands and are scattered over the globe wherever English speaking people are found, to proye such assertions becomes a somewhat more formidable undertaking.

And why should this army of reputable men and women say they have been brought from death's door, if they have not been so healed? Furthermore, why should their word respecting their cure be disbelieved? In our efforts to hold on to what is authorized by public opinion we are too apt to overlook its limitations. Think of the countiess numbers who die daily in spite of the most careful use of material means. Think of the counties numbers who die daily in spite of the most careful use of material means. Think of the counties of help from these means. The condition of these helpless ones under ordinary healing means not only soints to the limitations of such means, but it explains in part also the growth of the Christian Science movement. It is because they are their greated, there are many more who are silent in the presence of the results of Christian Science to the test of time

WAITING FOR DAN CUPID.

Views of a Nutmer Bachelor Who Believes in Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's Sun appeared an inquiry from Mr. Bilss concerning the alleged decrease marriages, and revealing the fact that was a bachelor, though not from choice. I too am a bachelor, but I do not believe that

marriages are less popular than formerly. Some of my married friends think because I have been very successful in business, enjoy robust health, an' equuse my habits, tasses, ac are good, that nothing but selfishness keep me from entering the married state. It is in vain that I tell them I must wait for Capid. Marriage is not purely a business proposition There is the spiritual as well as the practical side to be considered. I do love besutiful things, things that are fine and spiritual, and I can see better ends than those that are only

I can see better ends than those that are only material. But I am also as practical as you please, and I do not believe that imagination and practicalness conflict, but can saist in the same person.

It is, of course, too bad that so many girls are born to blush unseen and waste their sweetness on the desert air. And the poor bachelors: think what they are missing!

There is one thing absolutely negessary to a happy union, and that is love, that mysterious "something," the divine flame, which only death shall quench. A good wide is Heaven's best gift to man. I feel assured that it is a fact that about 80 per cent. of the marriages of the present day turn out happly in the end. And it stands to reason. Men said when are becoming wiser and more refined all the And it stands to reason. Men and wemen are becoming wiser and more refined all the time through the cumulative forces of truth and love. My married friends say that if the unmarried folks really knew what a world of tenderness and devotion is felt and lived and expressed toward each other among husbands and wives of the present day, they would be rather more easier, than less, to enter the holy state of wedlock.

This is all very true, but the question is, Where are we to find our affinities?

If the ranks of the bachelors are to be reduced to any great extent, I move that Dan Cupid be not allowed to take any vacation during the next five years. S. J. BROOKS.

STAMFORD, Conn., September 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The magazine editor indigenous to your soil is a hothous product. The usual "culture" is: birth in a "literphere, education in a "literary" atmos phere, education in a "literary" college, cub-ship then sub-editorship, then editorship of a "literary" magazine; fellowship in a "literary" club. By this time he has come so near the "literary" great that all lesser mortals exist only through sufferance. It is then he assumes toward his job the attitude of "duty" or "privilege," as his temper is sour or

The type varies, but in one respect all are alike For a few years in the twenties each of these arbiters of America's literary destiny has bucked the writing game, though so felonious a phrase never blackens his fastidious lips; in later years he refers to this as "the period in which I learned that my gift is critical, not creative."

The net result: failures occupy the editorial chairs of New York magazines! The are the same gang that kept kipling from the "sweetness and light" he abhors, kept him begging till the country weeklies of America and THE SUN warmed his vigorous toes. They are sons of the pista-reen, pastepot erew that turned Wait Whitman out of "literary" doors, and grandeous of the

elegants who killed Edgar Poe.

Hence, if one carrs either for that original creation which is the glory of literature, or for that divine abanden which is the joy of art, the las place to look is in a "big" New York magazing. A RANK OUTSIDER.

From the South China Post.
Chinese girl students are no longer to be allowed to dress as they please. So the Foard of Education has decreed. Such an announcement suggests an opening in China for a rational dress league. Little "lilles" accustomed to loose "pants," long jacket and wabbly shoes are now, by order of that august body the Board of Education, to don a "physical exercise costume, after which they will appear in the class room in suitable attite for ordinary school wear The new rule may raise a smile, but along with the anti-footbinding cruspde, which now reselves official support, it points to the dawn of a new era for

From the London Weekly Dispatch.
(Dr. Josiah Oldfield said he considered heer of reat value, but he preferred to call it "mais tea.") This plan I have extended, for Champagne I call "graps lemonade."
"Scotch syrups all the whisties are,

(It doesn't matter where they're made). Gin is "white cream"—as soft as silk— While rum becomes "Jamaica milk." Putting Starch Into the Entente Cordiale. From the London Tribune.

A hundred laundry proprietors, with their wives and daughters, from all parts of England meet next Saturday in London, and then journey together to Saturday is boaten, Paris to study French methods of laundry work. It is a return visit, fellowing upon the August "Entente Cordiale" last year, when some tary

Let Abolttion Have Her Perfect Work. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SH: .if Roosevelt is going to abolish spelling as it is spelled, why not also abolish long division? PRESCOTT WARREN.

Cholly—Johnny, does your slater like frogs' lega! Johnny—Nope; lobsters' arms,

ENLISTED MEN.

As a Class They Are the Meral Equals of

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I have before me the "Views of a Superior Person" as represented by Martin L. Comberwell and published in your paper. Perhaps it would be better to leave such a scurrilous article unnoticed, written as it must be by a person utterly unacquainted with and ignorant of the class of which he writes. But self-respect a word. I have the honor to have worn the uniform of the United States for the past fifteen years and still wear it, and so from what must evidently be an extensive ac-quaintance with the men of the service l can at least claim to know whereof I speak. As a body they are, in honesty, morality and sobriety, the peers of their fellow citizens in any waik of life, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that could Martin L. Comberwell take at hazard a thousand men of the service and an equal number of civilians, he would find if not higher, among the men who wear Uncl

If Mr. Comberwell would interest himself sufficiently to acquaint himself with his subject he would find that previous record, not only physical, but moral, is an important factor in the acceptance of an applicant for any branch of the military service of the United States. That there is a small, very small, percentage of men among the thousands comprising the service that are a disgrace to both the uniform they wear and their fellows is unfortunately true, but in what profession or walk of life is this not so? One man in uniform being drunk on the street is so noticeable and he is so conspicuous that his conduct is by some small minded persons taken as a sample of the whole service and accepted as a reflection on all other wearers of the same uniform, yet there may be ten civilians equally drunk on the same street at the same time, and if they are noticed at all it is by only a passing glance.

Because a few members of the professions,

Because a few members of the professions, lawyers, dootors and even clergymen, are from time to time exploited in the daily papers as blackguards, it is not accepted as a reflection on all the other members of these honorable professions. Why, then, should the exception prove the rule in the case of those equally honorable men whose profession is the defence of their country and their flag? The great body of men who serve their country in the uniform of either the navy, army or marine corps respect themnavy, army or marine corps respect them-selves only after their God, their country and their flag. Mr. Comberwell's article suggests to the thinking person the individual who has protects him nor the decency to respect those who have, or else he has an overwhelming desire for a little cheap notoriety.

ABTHUR D. TURNER.
MANCHESTER, N. H., September 21. ORTHODOX JUDAISM.

Is It Declining Among the Younger Gene ration in This Town?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One of the "signs of the times," a phrase current among the Seventh Day Adventists, is the decline of faith in traditional Judaism among the younger Jewish generation. Some of the Jewish business houses whose custom it has been for a number of years past to close up Year, a day next in importance to the sacred Day of Atonement, seem to have backslidde or perhaps revolted, and kept their doors wide open, even though at the risk of being "out off from amongst the people," in the Bible expression. A tour on the first day of the new year, September 20, through the principal busi-ness sections of the Hebrew neighborhoods

leads me to make this assertion. It is undoubtedly an incontrovertible fact that the younger generation, and particularly in families of the most pronounced orthodox type, will not affiliate itself with the synagogue. Consternation, disappointment an gogue. Consternation, disappointment and sainess have befailen the rabbis and orthodox leaders: so much so that in initation of the Christian Endeavor Society a similar society has been organized, known as the Jewish Endeavor Society, with the sole object in view of getting the young people again within the felde of the aynagogue; but in spite of all the efforts that have been put forth, in apite of the Zionist societies with which the East Side is filled, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, also an imitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other subsidiary organizations, Judaian seems to be doomed. "For what there is in it" independent lodges and aid societies as well as a few private individuals who are engaged in different occupations during the rest of the year will "start

and aid societies as well as a few private individuals who are engaged in different occupations during the rest of the year will "start a boom, advertise extensively the userits of a certain cantor," will hire hells and Christian churches for "Jewish worship," and a great deal of yelling will be going on, but the initiated well know that the meaning of all this howling, is business.

To-day, as in the time of the great Hebrew prophets of old, the Hebrew must once again return to the principles of justice, mercy and love. "Of what use are all your sacrifices, all your prayers, all your devotions?" says the prophet. "Turn away from evil, learn to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk in hunsility before the Lord thy God."

As long as doctrines which are in this twentieth century looked upon as Babylonian and pagen myths are preached in the synagogue as the "Word of God," such for instance as the New Year's myth, the belief that this world is 5,667 years old when as a matter of fact science has conclusively proved that we are living in a universe millions and millions of ages old, without a beginning and without an end, so long will the intelligent Hebrew, as also the thinking Christian, continue to reject these superstitious myths as unwarrhy of the belief of twentieth century progress and achievement.

New York, September 22.

NEW YORK, September 22.

In Persia there is the strange custem known as "bast." It simply means that any one having a grievance by taking refuge on the premises of a obleman may demand that the nobleman take up his cause as though the basice were one of his own household. There seems to be no limit to the

custom, for the petty criminal often takes refuge or bast, in a mosque, where he is safe, if his friends are allowed to feed him. If the police want him they must starve him out. There was a man who eat for eight years in one of the legations here patiently awaiting a settlement of a small claim that he had against the Persian Government, Minis-ters came and went, but he stayed on. At less his claim was paid, and he died celebrating his victory a man out, as it would bring down no small amount of opprobrium upon them.

The other day every shep in the great bazaar

in Teheran closed, and between five and six thousand men, merchants, artisans and some priests, went into the English legation and informed the acting Minister that they were there to remain until the English Government took up their case with the Persian Government Fortunately the grounds are large, but, at best, great damage must be done to the beautiful sardens by the five thousand and more men camping on them. A short time ago these people would have gone to the Russian legation, but to day is is passed by and forgotten, while the streets sur-rounding the British legation are filled with crowds who do not hesitate to say that England can hav who do not be the wants it. The whole city seems to be on a strike. Only the mails, butcher and baker have not been interfered with. Half a ton of bread daily is required to feed those within the legation compound. All day long the Koran is read and Allah is appealed to for help.

Typewriter for the Nerves.

From the Boston Record. prominent Boston physician has a new for nervous prostration. He is making all his pa-tients use the typewriter, as he claims the concentration necessary to operate the machine is very

Under Us. They stay not in their hold These stokers. Stooping to hell To feed a ship. Below the ocean floors. Before their awful doors Bathed in flame.

Through the lolling sisles of courades in and out of sicep.
Troops of faces.
To and fro of happy feet.
They haunt my eyes,
Their murky faces beckon me from the spaces of the coolness of the sea
Their fathi bodies sway against the skiles.
O God-take Thou their years,
Hungers and hopes and shames
While they cast them
One by one.

ams and P. Lynde, and Mr. John Fox's seria is continued. There are ave poems, too, and other

THE VICTOR SEX. Progress of American Women in Trade and Industry.

From the Technical World Magazine of the 303 gainful occupations enumer ated by the census of the there are only eight in which women do not appear In all the other 207 there are ac-credited representatives of the coming sex

in numbers ranging from two to 600,000.

The eight occupations in which women do not appear, fall into two classes: woman is due to the tyranny of man. There are no women soldiers in the United States army. There are no women sailors in the United States navy. There are no women marines in that navy. And there are no women firemen in the municipal fire departments of American cities. All this is partments of American cities. All this is simply because women have been ruled out, with different regulations there might be different results. In Sweden there is a fire department in which women are frequently enrolled. And the fighting done by women at the siege of Baragossa in Spain during the Napoleonic wars has always stood as a spectacular and sufficient proof of feminine valor. In the remaining four of the eight woman-less occupations in this country the absence.

less occupations in this country the absence of women cannot be so readily explained away. It must be simply due to feminine neglect that at the time of the last census there were no women apprentices and helpers to roofers and slaters, no women helpers to brassworkers, no women helpers to car drivers. The next census will probably women should not enter these four trades. Already they can be found in trades which should not enter these four trades are similar but more difficult. Already there are women roofers and slaters, women brass workers and women steam boiler makers. It is hard to see why they shouldn't be helpers in these trades if they can be full fledged mechanics. And if, as is the case, there were two women motormen in 1900, there is no reason why there should not be women street car drivers in 1910 in cities where horses are still used for local transportation.

Only four occupations, therefore, day beyond the reach of women in the United States. They cannot be Federal soldiers, Federal sailors, Federal marines or municipal fremen Everywhere else they have knocked and they have been admitted.

The total number of women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 5,319,397, This was an enormous advance over the number of women similarly employed in 1890. the same rate of pregress has been maintained since 1900 there cannot be the slightest doubt that at the present time there are

the same rate of pregress has been maintained since 1800 there cannot be the slightest doubt that at the present time there are fully six million women at work in various trades and occupations in the United States of America.

What this means it is impossible to realize until the total number of women in the United States is taken into consideration. In the year 1800 there were some 28,000,000 American women over ten years of age. Many of these women were of course mere children, Many of them were so old as to be beyond the working age. Millions of them were engaged in the task of keeping house, of bringing up their children, of providing homes for the present generation and of laying the foundations of the character and of the culture of the future. In other words they were discharging woman's historic mission. Yet with all these deductions there were in the year 1800 more than 5,300,000 women who were engaged not only in spending money but in earning it; not only in managing the expenditure of wealth, which is the acknowledged function of woman, but in creating it, which is supposed to be the duty of man. In other words, in the year 1900 out of every five American women over ten years of age there was one who was going outside of her family duties and who was taking part in the gainful work of the working world.

Just about 1,000,000 of America's 5,300,000 gainful women in 1900 were engaged in what the census calls agricultural pursuits. Among these 1,000,000 women agriculturists there were 685,781 farm laborers and 307,785 farmes, planters and overseers. There were also 100 women lumbermen and raftsmen and 113 women woodchoppers.

In the professions women are accepted more as a matter of course than hey are in agricultural pursuits. And among all the professions that of teaching is the most thoroughly feminized. It is not supprising, therefore, to learn that in the United States in 1900 there were more than 336,000 teachers. It is clear that it takes about 1,000 teachers to make as much stir and get as much

Engineering is properly regarded as the most difficult profession for women. The engineer has to do rough work in educating himself and he has to do still rougher work when he begins to practise. Nevertheless, in 1900 there were forty women civil engineers, thirty women mechanical and electrical engineers, and three-women mining engineers. Incidentally, there were fourteen women veterinary surgeons.

And women should not forget that modern library science, with its intricate technique, is providing them with a new and expanding field of professional effort. In 1900 there were \$3.125 women librarians in the United States.

field of professional effort: In 1900 there were were 3,125 women librarians in the United States.

There were also 2,086 women saloon keepers and 440 women bartenders.

Coming down from the professions of cataloguing books and of mixing drinks it is observable in a persual of the census statistics that a man who wanted a new residence might conceivably have all the work done by the women who have gone into the mechanical trades. In 1900, besides the 100 women architects, who come more properly under the professions, there were 150 women builders and contractors in the United States, 167 women masons, 545 women carpenters, forty-five women plasterers, 1,759 women painters, glaziers and varnishers, 126 women plumbers, 241 women paperhangers and two women slaters and roofers. A complete structure in honor of the sex might be erected by these representatives of its modern ingenuity and activity.

The most notable advance made by women in the decade from 1890 to 1900 was in stenography. In 1890 there were 21,270 stenography and typewriters. In 1900 there were 86,118. This was an increase of more than 300 per cent.

raphers and typewriters. In 1900 there were seatist. This was an increase of more than 300 per cent.

The only occupations in which women are going backward compared with men are those in which they might be expected to go forward, namely, sewing, tailoring and dress-making. There were fewer seamstresses, tailoresses and dressmakers in proportion to the number of men in these occupations in 1900 than there were in 1890. Work with the needle seems to be becoming too femining for women.

needle seems to be becoming too feminine for women.

On the whole, however, the increase in the number of women in the trude and industry of America is not only satisfactory but mere than satisfactory. It is alarming. While in 1800 there were 5,300,000 such women, in 1008 there were only about 4,000,000. The number of women at work increased 33 per cent. during the decade from 1890 to 1900. In that same period the total number of women in the United States increased only 22 per cent. In other words, the number of women at work increased dail again as fast as the total number of all the women in the country. Roughly speaking, it may be said that while in 1800 one woman in every six went towork in every five.

From the London Daily Mail.

failen after a slege lasting since June. Then the landlord obtained a decree for possession of the premises of Mr. Muiligan, who immediately barris caded the house, built a wall along the back of the premists topped with barbed wire, heavily shut-tered the windows and recuforced them with sandbags and put in eatra doors.

The fort was garrisoned with relays of men, who

at first numbered about fifty, and these kent a starp lookout for the police and ballins. The dis-play of force was apparently too much for the allthorities, who made no attempt to storm the citade A few weeks ago Mr. Mulligan obtained another house, and funds for the defence having run low the garriesh was withdrawn and the fort was shut up.

Vesterday morning a special train arrived at Leggaginny Crossing, near Armagh, with a very strong force of police and bailifs. The mea reached Arva before the inhabitants were asi and when they rose they found the fort in passes. sion of the enemy without a blow being s The landlord, who arrived in Caven during the day was unable to obtain a conveyance to take bin

the interesting Margaret Bayard Schith discles deal with the taking of Washington, Mr. Pendeld contributes sketches of Spain, Mr. E. T. Seton webes of the buffalo and Prof. Lounsbury discusses The five short stories are by Mrs. Wiggin.

M. R. S. Andrews, J. B. Connolly, Jesse